

DUTCH

E. B. BO

THURSDAY

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W E in this week, by respondents, their comming, to insure compelled to not publishing matter," and compositors a bage-leaf. W fact that "pu packages. \$1 increase for t to the last fo in or discontn know which, the communie patriots to con they can do su tion, or int the Governme

MIXING—A in the Rattlesn pany, a few d feet has also Meadow Lake the above the sued, and the at \$5 per foot

The Sons o had a pleasn of the Sons o last. Before was served, o

JUDGE COO sanetum a vis good health.

SONS OF T ing of Ben F, their hall in f following nam cers for the e Davis: E. B as, A. R. S, J Treas.; T. R. C.; C. W. Sta W. Northrup, Nancy Amos Wightwau; 1 Thomas; 2nd Miss S. E. H.

I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 81 on the evenin named person present term J. M. Childs, Hudepohl, Tr Chaplain.

INSTALLED, were installed 101, F. & A. Dec. 27th; T Ford, S. W. J Coffey, J. D. J. The follow as officers of at their hall o C. Rich, W. M J. W.; H. C.

TWO CASES says the Mar, ed John Calla asked the kee several indivi taking his life request. Cal cates that his probably be s other man, n was locked i amount of m and that he crawling up a too, will prob it is supposed

Mrs. MAG Walla Walla Mrs. Magr dren, visited in Lewiston, what they ha band? The time. At lo last he saw of Bannack. S "Johnny, beg they did with with frantic g—and said s the body to h The prisonn scene, and Howard exclu sake don't ler father died su man feels. S if I had a mil than see her a

SHOOTING—a young actress a pistol at Mr. the Opera Hou tree's arm in bulletpassed th or misunderr Maguire's than to be the cons arrested but re

FOUND DEB but too well k found, Wednes doorway of a h and successful was with her to well off and r marriage by a

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

E. B. BOUNT, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1864.

THE WAGON ROAD.

We are indebted to Dr. Strong, of this place, for the following facts in relation to the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake wagon road. The Dr. informs us that the road will be ready for travel on the first day of May next, and that as soon as completed the California Stage Company intend stocking the road to Virginia City. Snow fell at the Summit Valley on the 21st instant, but did not interfere with the operations of the contractor, Mr. Baker, in the least. Baker has about a hundred and twenty-five hands employed at present, but will soon commence discharging, as the work of completion draws to a close. Mr. Polly, the Superintendent, has commenced putting the road already made in thorough repair; he commenced yesterday, and will proceed up as far as the Lake when he will commence and finish the road from Baker's section to the Henness Pass road, at Ingraham's, a point eight miles this side of O'Neil's, and some fifty miles the other side of Bowman's. This road, when completed, it is said will be the best road in the State, and one upon which the best time can be made. It is the intention of the Stage Company to run in connection with the cars of the Pacific Central Railroad which will be completed to a point within three miles of Auburn by the first of next May. Passengers then can leave Sacramento at 6 o'clock in the morning, dine at Dutch Flat, sup at Strong's ranch, (Donner Lake), and arrive at Virginia City at 2 o'clock next morning, twenty hours, including all stoppages. This will not be fast time over this road, and should there be opposition, the time will doubtless be materially decreased. This road is said to be no where more than ten inches to the red, and has a uniform grade to the summit, except at one place where it loses a few feet in going down hill. There is no doubt but this route will soon secure a majority of all the travel from and to Nevada Territory as soon the advantages in point of construction and location become known. The Pacific Central Railroad will complete their road to Clipper Gap by the first of October next, which will enable the traveling public to make the trip from Sacramento to Virginia City in daylight.

This enterprise is fraught with immense benefits to the people of the State, but no one place more than to the people of our town, and we appeal to them again to take measures to profit by the immense advantages which are being held out and which can be secured by a display of energy and enterprise which they alone can profit by. Capital has been invested, improvements made, and a disposition of public spiritedness displayed up to our very doors almost, and all that remains to be done by us is to sweep before our doors in order to secure to ourselves that which can save us in this great age of improvement from bankruptcy, and as yet we have made no move to indicate our appreciation of the inducements offered us to become a thriving city. Are you determined to persist in your Rip Van Winkle sleep, and by your inertness and selfishness allow the only opportunity which will ever be offered you to go by unimproved? We hope for better things, but do so in fear and trembling.

RAIN.—At last the windows of heaven have been opened, and the rains allowed to descend upon the parched earth, reviving the hopes of all and sending gladness and joy to hearts of the poor. On the 17th the rain commenced, and continued with slight intermissions up to Monday last. The rain has not lasted as long as we could have wished for mining purposes, but we are thankful for the favor and blessing conferred. The shower has been general throughout the State; the grass and crops which looked yellow and parched a week ago, the *Alameda Gazette* says "have put on a coat of green." The roaring of the waters as they go rushing and plunging thro' chimes in this place, is "sweet music to the ear." This rain has had a material effect on the produce market, and necessities of life which were advancing at a fearful rate ten days ago, have now settled down at old prices, and the minds of people are relieved of their anxiety. This month and the next are usually stormy ones in the mountains, and should we get the customary rains and snows our mining season will compare favorably with the two preceding winters.

CAUGHT AT IT.—A fellow who gave his name as William H. Mooney, was found in Aylesworth's stable at Gold Hill, N. T., with his ankle broken, one of his arms dislocated, and head severely bruised. In accounting for his presence in the stable at the unseasonable hour he was found there, daylight, and his crippled condition, hatched up a story that he was thrown in the *loft of the stable* by some men who had robbed him of \$150 which he had secreted in his boots. Then Territory "roughs," it appears, throw a man pretty high when they catch him.

PLEASANT RETREAT.—Dr. D. W. Strong is about commencing operations for the erection of a large hotel on his ranch near Donner Lake. It is the intention of the Doctor to have his house completed and fully furnished by the first of May, at which time the California Stage Company's coaches are expected to commence their regular trips to and from Virginia City. This house will be one of the stopping places for the coaches and, we are assured, to be kept in the best possible manner. Game of all kinds, and fish is abundant in the vicinity, and the scenery unsurpassed for grandeur and sublimity even in this land of gorgeousness. It being within easy traveling distance of Virginia and Sacramento cities is destined to become a place of general resort for the pleasure-seekers of both places. We learn that our old friend T. B. Hothkiss, is to play the part of mine host of the new hotel. A better man could not have been selected.

SUICIDE.—A miner by the name of Alexander Hammond, who has worked for the last three years in the Lombard claim, in Chile Gulch, Calaveras county, committed suicide on Thursday last week. The deceased had at times been partially insane. During the afternoon he walked up on Stockton hill, when he was found next morning dead, having shot himself through the mouth with a revolver. He was about 35 years of age, and came to this State from New Bedford, Mass.

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SELLING THE MINERAL LANDS.

We have received, through the kindness of the Hon. James E. Hale, the Senate concurrent resolutions introduced by that gentleman on the 7th of January last, accompanying which is the report of a committee to whom the resolutions were referred. The report was written by Mr. Hale, and recommends the adoption of the resolutions. The report, we regret is too lengthy for our space, but we intend giving a portion of it a place. It is a matter of the greatest importance to every one at present or who may hereafter be engaged in the mines.—The resolutions start out with what is intended to be the ostensible feature of the bill, the segregation of the agricultural from the mineral lands in this State, after which they are to be sold in such parcels as may most likely suit the convenience of purchasers. From a casual glance one would be impressed with the idea that the sale of the agricultural lands alone was aimed at, and in the 13th and 14th lines of the first resolution he would suppose that "the different classes" of the mineral lands were to be protected under the bill as "hereinafter stated," but after a careful perusal of the resolutions we fail to find any provision for the reservation of the sale of the mineral lands; it does say however, that "mineral lands so offered for sale and subject to disposal, be allowed, upon most favorable and reasonable terms as to time of purchase and payment."

It appears to us that the bill is impracticable in itself. First, from the utter impossibility of separating the gold bearing soil from the agricultural in the mineral region; secondly, that injustice accruing to all classes by the sale of the mines in any given number of feet or acres for any fixed amount. The injustice of the latter proposition is apparent at a glance, and needs no explanation to simplify it. Were it possible to segregate the mineral lands, we would strongly advocate the proposition, for then some of the benefits stated in Mr. Hale's report would most likely result to that valuable class of our community, the farmer. But we see no possible way of doing this without great injustice to that other equally valuable class—the miner. These classes, we know, are indispensable to each other, yet their relationship is so nicely balanced that an interruption in the slightest degree of the rights or privileges of one disarrange and confuse the whole. Many localities formerly supposed to be only fit for agricultural purposes, have subsequently been found to contain the precious metals to an astonishing extent. If these fields had been placed in market and sold by the General Government the gold since discovered would have probably forever remained undiscovered, or gone to enrich one individual instead of affording a competency to many.

In order to meet the requirements of the bill and enable the Government as well the purchasers to know what is sold and bought, it will be necessary to create an immense number of officers to attend that business; first, surveyors would have to be appointed to accompany an official with a gold barometer, whose duty it would be to point out the difference between the agricultural and the mineral lands in a district an area of thirty-three million acres; next would come a swarm of petty officers whose duty would be to assign the requisite number of feet which the locator desired to purchase, and fix the metes and bounds of that bought; this, allowing for the perquisites which Government officers generally manage to make for themselves—not counting the stealings—would more than eat up all the proceeds accruing from the sales. Mr. Hale seems to have drawn his conclusions in this matter from the course pursued by Government toward the lead mines in the Northwest and the copper mines on Lake Superior. We do not think the present a parallel case; our location is such that it is impossible to point out the extent of our mineral lands; each day brings to light new discoveries of gold or silver, while those to which he refers were more clearly defined. The decrease in the population of our State which he mentions as one of the causes of persons not having a title to the land upon which they had settled, is not the true cause; but is to be accounted for from the fact that all are endeavoring to better their condition, and the favorable accounts received from Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada were such as to induce many who were doing a good business to leave in order to do more, others, and in all communities there is a migratory class who are ever on the move. The Senator draws a very pathetic picture of the cottage homes of the people in the mineral districts being ruined and made desolate by ruthless hands of unsympathetic miners digging gold from their gardens and under their houses, but says nothing of the immense value of the gold in a commercial point of view. We oppose that bill.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—The Grass Valley National of the 20th instant furnishes the following particulars of the killing of Dr. Sneathman, formerly a resident of Grass Valley, by the Indians of Humboldt county: Dr. Sneathman, Sam. Thompson and Frederick White—the latter two residents of Star City—were traveling together, on a prospecting tour, about eighty miles north of Honey Lake, when the Doctor was shot and almost instantly killed by Indians. The Doctor was riding about forty yards behind his companions when he was fired on.—Thompson and White heard the report of the shot, and also heard the Doctor scream. They saw his mule going away riderless, while the Indians were firing at them. A ball passed through Thompson's vest and shirt, ranging downward, and cutting the skin for about two inches along his abdomen. He fell from his horse, rolled over, again mounted, and with White, rode for dear life, the Indians closely pursuing them. Thompson and White were compelled to leave their pack animal, blankets and provisions. They made the best possible time in retreating until one of their horses gave out, when they cut the animal's throat, took a piece of him to eat, and kept on their perilous journey, the Indians pursuing them nearly eighty miles. White, from exhaustion, became crazy, and Thompson, who was almost exhausted, proceeded to a settlement on the Honey Lake road, where he was kindly cared for. Parties went in pursuit of White; found him in a critical condition, and removed him to the settlement, where, at last accounts, he was yet feeble. Owing to the misplaced confidence of Dr. Sneathman in the peaceable character of the Indians, the prospectors had no firearms, save one pistol.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev Mr. Ely will hold Presbyterian service at the Schoolhouse on Sunday morning next, March 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Also, in the evening at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NEW UNIFORM.—The new uniforms for the Pacific Guard arrived here on Friday last, when each of the members got a new suit of clothes at the expense of the State. The uniforms are, too.

LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22, 1864.
ED. ENQUIRER.—Having finished up earthquakes and suicides, San Francisco is now entering, with great zeal, upon a new part of the programme, to wit: infanticides. Half-a-dozen babies have lately been found in the vicinity of the wharves, and floating around in the bay, in starch boxes, barrels, etc., and evidently made away with by their affectionate maternal and paternal progenitors. In one box there were a couple apparently twins, beautiful babes of Anglo-Saxon blood, and wearing upon their faces heaven's own stamp of innocence. Doubtless, seduction in high life is at the bottom of these cruel and remorseless murders. The children had probably lived only a few hours after birth. It seems to me, that the police of this city, who so readily find these evidences of crime, ought to be able once in a while to detect the perpetrators. It cannot be true, it certainly should not, that they are paid in some instances, where they have obtained the right clue, to hold their peace.

BROKE LOOSE.—Yesterday a horse broke loose from one of the street car lines, and ran off with the car. The car, at his heels. He knocked down several fair ladies and brave men," barked his legs considerably, caused general consternation as he went, and finally fetched up at a stable where he was wont to "chaw" his oats. Nobody hurt.

POISONING.—John Peake, charged with poisoning the race-horse George, is on trial to-day in the county court. If found guilty everybody hopes that he will severely dealt with, for this business of poisoning valuable race or trotting horses is becoming quite too common. No owner of a swift animal feels now-a-days at all secure, knowing that the utmost vigilance is required to keep his horse in good trim for racing, or even, to expect the low tricksters employed by interested parties.

THE STEAMER SENATOR.—Consolidated yesterday with Company H, from Camp Drum with their horses, etc., bound for San Pedro, and thence to Tucson, where they will join the other companies from California, mentioned in my previous letters. These soldiers all seem to be impressed with the idea that they are all going down to Arizona with the view of being put into readiness to act against the French in Mexico. I do not suppose they know much about it, but as water perforates through different strata it may be that something of the original idea of headquarters may have leaked down to the sub-stratum of the common soldier.

GEORGE H. HOSSEFORS.—All San Francisco seemed to be in mourning yesterday over the death of the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. All the fire departments, of which he was a leading member, were out in attendance upon his funeral. So were various associations and citizens at large. The service was performed at St. Mary's Cathedral, and in accordance with the request of the deceased, the procession moved to the Cemetery without music of any kind. It was one of the largest funerals ever witnessed in this city.

YOU HAVE doubtless heard of the arrival of this lady. She is Queen of the Bohemians, and she writes for the *Golden Era*. She looks neat but not genteel. She aspires to the style of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, but some say, is more fitted to emul the roll of Ninon de L'Enclos. She wears her hair frizzled in front, a la D'Afrique, although she is a blonde, with, of course, blue eyes and a complexion. She wears her hair in the manner described, probably out of deference to the Abolition prejudices of the present Administration, she being in favor of a strong northern "onion." In union there is strength. Hence these tears.

YOU ARE expected shortly to send the Alabama and other Confederate vessels to take San Francisco, and secure the gold coin which the localists have exchanged for Greenbacks, and hid up in their vaults. In view of the contingency, great interest is taken in the resurrection of the Comanche from the submerged Aquila. Capt. Ryan emphatically declares that he will have all her pieces put together, and the smoke streaming from her stacks, in less than six months from this date. Over one-half of the material is already upon land, and the diver is fast sending up the balance. The expenses are incredible, and the Government will have to pay for this one monster as much as for the other. The monster has not yet been sighted, but is lying below Charleston. A few millions! what does it matter?

THE GREAT UNION PARTY.—hold their primary election to-day in this city, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Great Union Convention at Sacramento on the 24th of March, 1864, to nominate delegates to the superlative *Great-er* Convention which is to nominate Abraham Lincoln for the next President of the United States. The Republicans are having a very bitter contest among themselves over these delegates. There is a straight-out Union party, and a bolting Union party, which supported the "People's Ticket" in the late election of the Legislature. They are all working for their separate ends. Hathaway, Rankin, (who has been turned out of office by Lincoln) William Sherman and others of the same game are working in opposition to the straight-out Union party. The *Enquirer* of the 4th gives the following report of it: "The case, as reported to us, is as follows: General Toombs had taken the cars in Savannah without a passport. The officer on the train, whose duty it was to examine passports, called on the discharge of his duty, upon Mr. Toombs for his passport. Mr. Toombs had no passport, and so informed the officer, and said that he would not procure any, adding that he was General Robert Toombs, and owed allegiance to Georgia and to her Government, and that his State did not require her citizens to travel with passes and passports, and that he would not procure a passport. The officer informed Gen. Toombs that his duty allowed him no discretion, but required him not to permit any man to pass without a passport. Gen. Toombs still refusing to procure a passport, was ejected from the cars by the guard. A crowd of citizens and soldiers having collected Gen. Toombs proceeded to harangue him in an excited and bitter manner and in a disloyal and treasonable language. General Beauregard being in Savannah, and hearing the facts, ordered the arrest and confinement of Gen. Toombs, and he was taken in charge by a guard. An old lady, who was returning from visiting her soldier sons, witnessed the arrest. "Well, well, well," said the old lady, "they have got Bob Toombs. I heard him say he'd swallow the blood of all the Yankees that come South. Well, well, well! he can swallow all he likes." The remarks of the old lady caused a burst of laughter, in the midst of which the train moved off.

GREENBACKS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

B. H. BARTLETT, and Bartlett & Thomas Water Company, have this day paid the sum of \$153 due to me, in

Legal Tender Notes, at par.

Dutch Flat, March 17, 1864.

PLACER COUNTY

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTE, WILL HOLD ITS FIFTH semi-Annual session in Dutch Flat, commencing on Tuesday, April 12, 1864, and will continue in session four days. The County Board of Examination will meet at 4 o'clock each day during the session of the Institute. Teachers holding temporary certificates from the County Superintendent will please be present for examination. The Board of Examiners will consist of the following Teachers: J. C. Ball, E. J. Schillings, D. W. Hammond and S. R. Case. Lady Teachers will be furnished with conveyances from all charges.

A. H. GOODRICH, Supt. Pub. Schools, March 3, 1864.—td.

MINING NOTICES.

Full Sets of Mining Companies' Books with Certificates of Stock and CROCKER'S ASSESSMENT LEDGER, furnished at Sacramento prices, on application at the Enquirer office.

WASHINGTON Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Washington Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company will be held at the office of W. G. Brown on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April, at 7 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance requested as business of importance will come before the meeting. J. M. FULWELLER, Secretary, March 24, 1864. 1m

OSWEGATCHEE and MONITOR Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Notice is hereby given that the semi-Annual meeting of the above named company, for the election of officers, and other important business, will take place at Concord Hall, in Dutch Flat, on Saturday, April 2, 1864, at 7 o'clock, p. m. GEO. L. SLOCUMB, Sec'y, March 3.—4w.

OSWEGATCHEE and MONITOR Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company.—The Stockholders of the above named company are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the Trustees, held March 5th, 1864, there was an assessment of Twenty-five cents (25) per share levied on each and every share of the capital stock of said company, payable on and after March 10th, 1864, in United States gold coin to the Secretary. GEO. L. SLOCUMB, Sec'y, March 3.—4w.

ROSSIDE Gold and Silver Mining Co.—Notice is hereby given that the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named company will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Monday, April 10th, 1864, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. Proxies must be duly stamped and filed with the Secretary, on or before the first day of May 1864, to the Secretary in gold coin. Wm. A. HOUSEL, Secretary, March 3.—4w.

Office MILTON Gold and Silver Mining Company, Wisconsin Hill, California, March 2, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above named company held this day, an assessment (No. 2) of Five (5) cents was duly levied on each and every share of the capital stock of the company, payable on or before the first day of May 1864, to the Secretary in gold coin. Wm. A. HOUSEL, Secretary, March 3.—4w.

MILTON Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Office, Wisconsin Hill, California, March 2, 1864. Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and the By-Laws of the Company, and an order of the Board of Trustees, there will be add at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Office of the Secretary, on Saturday, April 9th, 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., many shares of the capital stock standing on the books of the Company in the names of the following persons as will be necessary to pay all delinquent assessments heretofore levied, together with costs of advertisement and sale:

Grand Turk Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the above named company held on the 18th of February, 1864, an assessment of one and a quarter (1 1/4) cents was levied on each and every share of the capital stock of the company, payable before the 10th day of March, 1864, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, in Dutch Flat, in U. S. gold coin. By order of the Trustees, E. B. BOUST, Sec'y, Dutch Flat, February 29, 1864.—1m

District Court Summons.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Placer.—District Court of the 14th Judicial District of said State. The People of the State of California, to J. Dorenbach, Capt. B. Pollard and Bartlett & Thomas, Greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of J. J. Collins, in said Court, filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service; if served on you within said County, and within said District, twenty days; and if served on you without said County and District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service; in an action commenced on the 22nd day of February 1864 in said Court, to obtain judgment against you defendant Dorenbach for the sum of \$1,135.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of May 1862, at the rate of 2 per cent per month, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note of that date and tenor; which note plaintiff now owns and holds, and also for a decree of foreclosure against certain property mortgaged by you to defendant Dorenbach, and to the interest of said note, and to the interest of said note, and to said property be declared subsequent to and subject to plaintiff's said mortgage, and that you be barred and foreclosed &c., plaintiff also asks for \$50.00 attorney's fee, and his cost of suit, all of which you will find more fully set out in complaint on file, a certified copy of which is herewith served. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take judgment by default against you defendant Dorenbach for \$1,135.00 and interest as claimed, \$50.00 attorney's fee, and costs of suit, and apply to the court for the relief demanded, against all of the defendants herein.

In witness whereof, I, A. Huxley, Clerk of the Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District of California, do hereunto set my hand and seal, and impress the seal of said Court, at office in Auburn, this 23rd day of February 1864.

A. HUXLEY, Clerk. By Wm. SMITH, Deputy.

Upon reading the affidavit of plaintiff and being satisfied therefrom that a cause of action exists said J. Dorenbach, and that he is a necessary and proper party therein, and it further appearing that said J. Dorenbach is a non-resident of the State of California, and resides within the Territory of Nevada, it is hereby ordered that said summons as to said J. Dorenbach be made by publication, that the same be published in the Dutch Flat Enquirer, a weekly newspaper printed in said county for at least once a week for the period of three months as provided by law. Given at Auburn this 28th March A. D. 1864.

T. B. McFARLAND, District Judge, 14th Judicial District. Attest: D. W. SPEAR, Clerk. J. Hamilton, Plaintiff's Attorney. March 17.—3m.

BLANKS, TRUST DEEDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION, for sale at this

HALL & ALLEN, BANKERS.

AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND DUTCH FLAT, Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to Collections and remittances, and transact General Banking Business.

W. H. KEELER, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Eastern States would announce to the people that he has reopened his old store on Main street, Dutch Flat, one door above the Dutch Flat Water company's office, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers and all others who desire anything done in his line. All work done in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Nov. 12, 1863.—tf.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BY OUR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, THE following was adopted, and ordered to be published: It shall be the duty of each of us, so soon as reported at our stores, the names of parties who may make payments of

Legal Tender Notes at par, for debts due our several firms, and such parties shall be published, and thereafter refused credit or account at any of our houses of business.

L. ARNSTEIN, GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE, C. G. BLAIS, W. H. HILLHOUSE, CHS. ADLER, R. HUDEPOHL, F. BURCKHALTER, March 10.—4w.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT.

[A few doors below W & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which will sell at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. Jan 20.—tf.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CAL. JAS. A. SHUMAKER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INFORMING his friends and the public generally that he has thoroughly renovated and considerably improved his well known establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him in a manner unsurpassed by any house in the mountains.

THE BAR Is at all times furnished with the choicest liquors, wines, syrups and cigars, where an attentive and experienced bar-keeper may always be found to accommodate the patrons.

WELL AIRED ROOMS and the cleanest of beds are features in this establishment now unequalled in the State. Terms of board moderate, and accommodations of every description plenty. Feb. 18.—tf.

NEW CASH STORE, Main Street, above Stockton.

H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harwood & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, PRESERVES, LIQUORS, GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. Goods packed to Order, free of charge. May 21.—tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE, HARDWARE!

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Housed Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere. Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe! or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. apl0—tf

WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS created by an Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer County, approved April 6th 1862, do hereby certify that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act, of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. Barnard, the Treasurer of Placer County, and find that there should be on the 14th day of March A. D. 1864, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund.....	69 24
Redemption do.....	475 29
School do.....	284 97
School Districts.....	5463 13
Road do.....	1115 31
Railroad Interest Fund.....	1929 00
Indian Fund.....	37 60
Estate of Deceased Persons.....	150 91
Total amount.....	\$ 8,836 26

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer County, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars, 100 cents.

H. FELLOWS, County Judge. J. R. HAMILTON, Dist. Attorney.

M. FANNON, J. S. ROBERTS, J. D. W. MADSEN, Board of Supervisors. Subscribed and sworn to, before me a Notary Public in and for Placer County, this fourth day of March A. D. 1864. R. R. WATSON, Notary Public. March 7.—1m

DUTCH

E. B. D.

THURSDAY

HAVING so printers of this editor and deing themselves etc., and dring rages that are rating to the week with a better excuse quaintances

WE in this week, but respondents, their commu ing, to insure compelled to not publisha matter," and compositor a base-leaf. W fact that "pu packages, N increase for d to the last fo in purchasing or in discount know which, the communie patriots to con they can do so tion, or into the Governme

MINING. Y in the Rattles pany, a few d feet has also Meadow Lake the above the sued, and the \$5 per foot

THE Sons o had a pleasur of the Sons o last. Before, was served, o

JUDGE COO sanctum a vis good health.

SONS OF T ing of Ben P their hall in t following nar cers for the Davis: E. B dy, W. A. M, as, A. R. S, Treas., T. R C, C. W. Sta W. Northrup, Nacey Amos, Wightcup; 1 Thomas; 2nd Miss S. E. H

I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 81 on the evenin, named person present. F. Burckhale J. M. Childs, Hudopole, Tr Chaplain.

INSTALLED, were installed 101, F. & A. Dec. 27th: T lord, S. W. J ley, Treas.; J. Coffin, J. D. J

The followi as officers of at their hall a C. Rich, W. M J. W. H. C. J

TWO CASES says the Mary ed John Calla asked the kee several indivi taking his life request. Cal cates that his probably be so other man, ne was locked i amount of m and that he crawling up at too, will prob be it supposed

Mrs. MAGI Walla Walla Mrs. Magi dren, visited i in Lewiston, what they ha band? The time. At la last she was of Bannack. S "Johnny, beg they did with with frantic g—and said a the body to h The prison: the scene, and Howard excla ake don't let father died su man feels. S if I had a mil then see her a

SHOOTING— a young actress a pistol at Mr. the Opera Hou tree's arm in a bullet passed or misadvent Maguire's then to be the cana arrested but re

FOUND DEa but too well found, Wednes doorway of a h and successful, was with her to well off and r marriage by a

GIVE.

If the poor man pass thy door,
Give him of thy bounteous store,
Give him food and give him gold,
Give him shelter from the cold;
And him his lone life to live,
For 'tis angel-like to give.

Though world riches thou hast not,
Give to him of poorer lot;
Think thee of the widow's mite,
In the holy Master's sight,
It was more, a thousand fold,
Than the rich man's hoard of gold.

Give, it is the better part,
Give to him, "the poor in heart,"
Give of love in large degree,
Give of hope and sympathy,
Cheer to them who sigh forlorn,
Light to them whose lamp is gone.

Give the gray-haired wanderer room,
Lead him gently to the tomb;
Lead him not in friendless clime
Float along the tide of time:
Hear the mother's lonely call,
She, the nearest one of all.

And the last, abandoned one,
In thy pathway lead him on;
Of thy kindness he hath need;
Bind with balm the bruised reed;
Give, the gifts above all price
Shall be thine in Paradise.

JOSEPH ERNEST RENAN.
Who he is, and what is thought of his Book.

A writer in *Harper's* for February says that Renan's *Life of Jesus* has made more world than any book since Uncle Tom's Cabin, not excepting the *Les Miserables*. Its sale in France has reached nearly a hundred thousand copies, besides having been translated into English, German, Italian, and Dutch, all of which is a sale has been enormous. In person, Renan is said to have a strongly marked face, somewhat Jewish in cut, flecked with red spots, not wanting in signs of resolution, but yet preoccupied, and with an indescribable air of uncertainty; and in walking he seems to be disputing with some invisible opponent, occasionally shaking his head, and now and then clenching his fist. He was born at Trogueur, a little town in Brittany, February 27, 1823, and is, hence, about completing his forty-first year.

Destined for the Church, he entered the Seminary of St. Nicholas, Paris, at fourteen, at the head of which institution was then Dupanloup, now Bishop of Orleans, whose quick eye soon detected in the young Breton a superior intellect and an intractable disposition. The boy was always seen reading, writing, or talking—seldom in the sports of the playground. At sixteen he gained the prize of history by an essay on Alexander the Great, and at seventeen went to the Seminary of Issy to complete his academic studies, where the German language occupied a large share of his attention. The *theologie* masters of the school, taught after the old orthodox Roman fashion, soon disgusted him. He read Joubert, and became his disciple.

His theological studies proper were next commenced at St. Sulpice, but the seeds of skepticism were already sown in his restless mind, and he became very unhappy, for which he sought and found a solace in the study of the Oriental languages—Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac—under the tutelage of the eminent Orientalist, Le Her. Finally his studies at St. Sulpice completed, having received the minor orders, the time of his ordination as sub-deacon was approaching. At this critical point he amazed his superiors by a revelation to them of his doubts, which was followed by their advising him to abandon the ecclesiastical career. To shield this honest young doubter from poverty, Dupanloup secured for him a place as tutor at the College of St. Sulpice. At twenty-three he published a "History of the Semite Languages." He was subsequently sent by the Academy of Inscriptions to Italy on an antiquarian mission, in 1859 was made keeper of the MSS. of the Imperial Library, and in 1860 was sent on a scientific mission to explore the antiquities of Phoenicia. It was during this tour that his "Life of Jesus" was penned, under the following circumstances:

In the course of his travels he spent a good deal of his time on the borders of the Lake of Galilee, "traversed," as he tells us, "the whole region covered by the gospel history; visited Jerusalem, Hebron, and Samaria, and made himself familiar with all the sacred localities." Forced to spend the summer on the banks of the Lake of Tiberias, he was struck by the burning Syrian sun, he "fixed in rapid sketches," as he informs us, "the vivid image of the life of Christ, which the marvellous harmony between the Gospel story and the actual scenes of the Galilean landscape had impressed on his mind." Thus it appears that the "Life of Jesus," with the exception of a few pages, was written during the summer's rest in a Maronite cabin, on the top of Lebanon. In some measure, this, doubtless, accounts for the fanciful, visionary, supercilious, and yet not altogether unpleasant character of the book. The mercantile success of the latter is attributable, in some degree at least, to the industry the energy and novelty with which its appearance was heralded. The world it was said, was to have, in the nineteenth century, a Voltaire without his persiflage, a Rousseau without his eccentricity, a Strauss without his dulness, and on the day of its publication in the Rue Vivienne it had been nearly as much thronged by writers bearing away the *Vie de Jesus* in dozens to the retailers as the Rue de Seine had been some months before, by the same writers, in mad rivalry to get the first copies of *Les Miserables* let from the press.

Ever since then the book has been the chief target of literary and theological criticism. To the sincere believer in Jesus Christ, true, essential God and real man in one person, it can only appear as a lamentable, blundering failure. And yet, strange to say, notwithstanding the looseness with which he treats sacred things, Renan has received no severer treatment at the hands of any class than the German skeptical school. Even Ewald, whom Renan had covered with praises, and from whom he had borrowed much of the show of Jewish learning apparent in his best books, indignant at the superficial way in which Renan treats his mighty theme, demands, accurately, "Could such a man set forth the history of Christ? No; for him the life of Jesus must ever remain an insoluble riddle." The same eminent Jewish authority continues: "Renan is ignorant of the true history of the Jewish people during the two thousand years preceding the coming of Jesus Christ; and although the means of studying that history in all its parts are easily accessible, he has not taken the trouble to master them."

Even in France, the profounder skeptics received the "Life of Jesus" coldly at the first. They were disgusted with its vague mysticism and sentimentalism. "I can conceive," said one of them, "of a solid faith, I can conceive of a frank infidelity; but I cannot understand M. Renan's position as a 'truly religious soul,' which shall reject all mysteries, and yet give room for the most wild and dreamy vagaries." Larroque asks M. Renan whether "words have changed their meaning," that he calls Christ "divine" and "hallowed." "If Christ is God, he is God; there are no degrees in divinity." Nor does he relish the romance style of Renan's so-called history. He cannot breathe, he says, in an atmosphere so saturated with perfumes. "And if I must," he adds, "between the grand, though severe character of Christ, as depicted by the Christian Church, and the charming and accommodating person whom Renan paints, I frankly acknowledge my preference for the former."

Prentice says: President Lincoln has violated his faith, and Congress has violated its faith. Both have set the Constitution at defiance in the prosecution of the war. This is no injustice to those rebels, who, of their own choice, are in arms against the Union, but it is a tremendous injustice to all loyal and law-abiding men throughout our country.

It is always right to make the best of a bad position, but to put ourselves in a bad position because we can make the best of it.

LECTURE.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Austin are furnishing a most interesting intellectual treat in the weekly lectures provided under their patronage. The lecture of Thursday evening by Governor Weller, was one of the most interesting of the series. The subject—"Personal Reminiscences of Public Men"—was a happy theme for one who has spent a long and active life prominently among the men of whom he spoke.—The vivid portraiture, in the Governor's felicitous style, of such men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, Wright, Adams, Douglas, and a host of others, great giants of their time, who in their day rendered the American Congress more celebrated for its dignity, talent and ability than any other body of men ever assembled, brought sad but glorious recollections of the past. The lecture was worthy of the speaker, audience, and the occasion, and all rejoiced in their attendance.—*Reese River Reville*.

A dyspeptic clergyman, after a long confinement determined to try an experiment of preaching once more; and he accordingly delivered three discourses in one day, of an hour each. He told his negro servant he felt better for preaching, and his wife, a functionary replied, "I thought you would, massa, after getting all that trash off your stomach."

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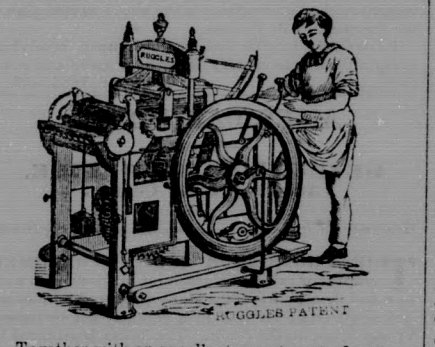
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GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.
A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

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Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

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Long practice and thorough investigation into the cause of diseases of the urinary organs, enabled Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay, and which, alas! too often arise from mistaken judgment, thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venerable diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form. Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhea and its accompaniments, diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Insanity; Incipient Consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as a disease is cured unless the patient feels better himself. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring.

Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.

Consultation Free.
Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhea.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, at a dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralyzed and consumptive, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their suffering, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, by giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whether it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers, and the mind, distant, forgetful, dream of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lacerated dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing debility, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along his broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rat to the unweary victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who binds his life, dribbling out in the discharge of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the cause of its appearance brings no assurance of relief. Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of mankind, brings to such as one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whom long practice and careful research has made peculiarly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms mentioned, the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State.
Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, Dr. Young would directly address himself, informing them that their disease is cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver, Dr. Young would call the attention of invalids to his skillful practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as worse than useless, as highly injurious, all forms of mercury, the Doctor relies entirely upon the *Vegetable Preparation*.

Thousands of testimonials are in his hands indicating the astonishing success he has met with in the treatment of all diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Liver, on a purely Vegetable basis. The Doctor calls for no confinement to the house, absence from business, nor change in diet.

The same success has marked his treatment of all Diseases of the Blood and Skin. Invalids should address at once, (consultation free) DR. J. C. YOUNG, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

Desirous of the advice of a Physician upon the diseases peculiar to their sex, should select one whose reputation for success and skill warrants him in the assurance of guaranteeing to them not only relief but perfect cure.

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